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statement regarding the total number of Jewish immigrants, the book does not add materially to the discussion of the problem. In the method of presentation it is inferior to Mr. Hersch's work. A short monograph is broken up into small chapters with many recapitulations, summaries, and conclusions. Thus, referring to the causes of Jewish immigration, the author tells us on pages 84, 123, 153, and 156 that this immigration was largely the resultant of the expulsive and rejective forces of governmental persecution; he repeatedly advises us of the fact that the Russian Jewish immigration controls the entire movement owing to its great preponderance of numbers, etc. While insisting on more or less well-known facts, Mr. Joseph leaves unconsidered many perplexing questions which his analysis of Jewish immigration suggests. He does not penetrate sufficiently far behind his statistical data to give us an insight into the realities of this immigration; no reference is made to the struggles of the new comers amidst the conditions which they find and which they create in this country, nor to the wages they receive, nor to their industrial and other organizations. One realizes that the author intended to present only a comparative study of immigration statistics, but one is keenly disappointed that because of this, many important matters should have been so inadequately treated.

SIMON LITMAN

The political history of slavery in the United States. By James Z. George, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi and later United States senator from that state. In two books. Book I, *The political history of slavery in the United States.* Book II, *Legislative history of reconstruction.* (New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1915. 342 p. \$3.25)

The author of this book was for many years a United States senator from Mississippi and a lawyer to whose great ability Mr. John Bassett Moore testifies in a preface which he has contributed to the book. The author served through the Mexican war, was a member of the Mississippi secession convention, a brigadier general during the civil war, and chief justice of the supreme court of Mississippi; as chairman of the state executive committee of the democratic party in 1875 he greatly commended himself to the white people of the state through the services which he rendered in overthrowing the negro carpet-bag régime. It was in recognition of this service as well as of his high standing as a lawyer that the legislature of the state elected him to the United States senate. He was also the leading member of the state constitutional convention of 1890, and was the author of the educational and understanding clauses relating to suffrage. Subsequently he defended their constitutionality

with exceptional ability in a three-days' speech in the United States senate.

His history of slavery was written during his term as senator but was never completed, death overtaking him before the task had been finished. The preparation and publication of the manuscript in its incomplete form was entrusted to the late Senator Money who, owing to defective eyesight, never carried out the author's plans. An imperfect typewritten copy was finally turned over to a relative, the Rev. Wm. H. Leavell, now minister to Guatemala, by whom it was edited and arranged for publication.

The work covers the history of slavery from its introduction in the American colonies to the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. As the title indicates, it is mainly a political history and is to a large extent merely a summary of the debates in the Philadelphia convention and in congress on the various questions relating to slavery which arose from time to time. Elliot's *Debates* and the *Congressional record* are almost the only sources of information cited by the author, although in the earlier part of the work there is an occasional reference to Bancroft's history. Senator George's history is therefore somewhat dry and uninteresting, largely because of the extensive quotations from the debates.

It can hardly be said that the work adds anything to our knowledge of the political history of slavery, yet the author's reviews and summaries of the opinions of the leaders in the Philadelphia convention and in congress, to which he adds his own comment now and then, may lighten the burden of the student who wants information of this kind. Naturally, his point of view is that of a states' rights democrat, and the cause of the South is defended with considerable ability. An appendix of more than fifty pages contains the very able report which he made on behalf of the minority of the judiciary committee, on the constitutional questions involved in the bill to provide for inquests under national authority.

JAMES W. GARNER

The education of the negro prior to 1861. A history of the education of the colored people of the United States from the beginning of slavery to the civil war. By C. G. Woodson, Ph. D. (Harvard) (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. 454 p. \$2.00 net)

The author of this book exhibits what is coming to be a common phenomenon in historical writing, a combination of modern scientific method with the bias of ancient prejudice. Thinking of slavery makes him angry; and in his anxiety to get a shot at the hateful institution, he falls into a morass of contradictions. The value of the work, however, is not greatly injured by this, for the bias and the flag-waving are confined